

IN THE CLAIMS

Please find a reproduction of all the pending claims below, including a status identifier for the claims, wherein claims 1-5 were canceled in favor of claims 6-12 to make minor editorial changes and remove multiple claim dependencies:

Claims 1-5 (Canceled)

6. (New) Procedure of genetic recombination for Galinaceae hybrids breeding based on the linked transmission of the genes coding for the sex and the feathers color, in which the cross of a recessive (bb) homozygous red Rhode Island male with a dominant (BB) homozygous Marans female yielded in F1 generation 50% heterozygous (Bb) males with black juvenile feathers on the body and a white spot on the head and 50% heterozygous (bB) females with black juvenile feathers, wherein, after 18 weeks growing of F1 progeny, have placed crossing the hybrid F1 heterozygous (Bb) males with black juvenile feathers on the body and a white spot on the head with the heterozygous (bB) females with black juvenile feathers on the body and head resulted the F2 generation, which was assessed genetically by the feathers color when day-old and at the age of 18 weeks.

7. (New) Procedure according to claim 6, wherein day-old sexing of the hybrid F2 progeny showed 49.4% mixture of dominant (BB) homozygous and heterozygous (Bb) males and females with black juvenile feathers on the body and a white spot on the head, 25.1%

heterozygous (bB) males and females with black juvenile feathers on the body and head, 25.5% homozygous (bb) females and males with red juvenile feathers on the body and head.

8. (New) Procedure according to the claim 6, wherein, at the age of 18 weeks, F2 progeny showed 24.7% dominant (BB) homozygous females and males with barred feathers, 25.1% heterozygous (bB), reddish-black females and males with black feathers on the body and reddish-black feathers on the neck and head, 25.5% recessive homozygous (bb), females and males with red feathers, 24.7% heterozygous (Bb) barred females and males.

9. (New) Procedure according to claim 6, wherein, 24.7% of the heterozygous (Bb) are barred females and males, 71.8% of the males had barred feathers and 28.2% of the males had barred feathers on the body and red feathers on the neck and head, while 100% females showed barred feathers.

10. (New) Procedure according to claim 8, wherein, 24.7% of the heterozygous (Bb) are barred females and males, 71.8% of the males had barred feathers and 28.2% of the males had barred feathers on the body and red feathers on the neck and head, while 100% females showed barred feathers.

11. (New) Procedure according to claim 6, wherein the heterozygous (bB) F1 females have black feathers on the body and reddish-black feathers on the neck and head, which is different both from the red feathers of the homozygous (bb) male parent and from the barred feathers of the heterozygous males (Bb), this is due to the dominant sex gene (SDW) located on the chromosome W with epistatic action on the barred gene, which allows day-old sexing of the recombinant hybrids by the feather color, and which, in relation with the recessive (sdw) allele located on the chromosome Z, determines the formation of the heterozygous (SDWsdw) female genotype, while in relation with the recessive (sdw) sex gene present in both chromosomes Z, forms the recessive homozygous (sdwsdw) male genotype.

12. (New) Procedure according to the claim 8, wherein the heterozygous (bB) F1 females have black feathers on the body and reddish-black feathers on the neck and head, which is different both from the red feathers of the homozygous (bb) male parent and from the barred feathers of the heterozygous males (Bb), this is due to the dominant sex gene (SDW) located on the chromosome W with epistatic action on the barred gene, which allows day-old sexing of the recombinant hybrids by the feather color, and which, in relation with the recessive (sdw) allele located on the chromosome Z, determines the formation of the heterozygous (SDWsdw) female genotype, while in relation with the recessive (sdw) sex

P02228.A01

gene present in both chromosomes Z, forms the recessive homozygous (sdwsdw) male genotype.